THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

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Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
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N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" C. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Batchelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6¾ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Jardel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
Anson Burlingame. K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Josiah A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Elwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John B. Estie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *[illegible] H. Campbell, K.N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. *[illegible]ry M. Fuller, K. N.,* 24. David Barclay, D,,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1856. No. 85

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 5 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.

The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.

Address me at Clinton, Miss.
E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—3m.

LOOK FOR SPRING TRADE!!

SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
00 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every ind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's addlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and ried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Foster, deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREEN-ING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 12th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., }
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856. }

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUAble plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C.
JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will indnce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor.
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 18[illegible] 6, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained.
W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

$810,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to
E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Carolina Co., Va.*
June 30, 1856. 63—swid.

FOR THE SICK.—[illegible] FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca, Sago, [illegible]row Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
[illegible]LIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jam[illegible] Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb[illegible]ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]town; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wm[illegible]gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:

Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tu

Rail Road Convention.

At a Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement, held at Asheville on the 26th of August, 1856, on motion of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Gen. Wm. F. Jones, of Henderson, was called to the Chair as President *pro tem*, and on motion of J. W. Patton, Esq., I. B. Sawyer was appointed Secretary.

On motion the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to nominate permanent Officers for the Convention—Columbus Mills, John Baxter, John Burgin, N. W. Woodfin, and Mr. Edgar of Tennessee, who made the following report:

For President—Gen. W. F. Jones, of Henderson.

For Vice President—Govan Mills, J. M. Alexander, and Mr. Edgar.

For Secretaries—I. B. Sawyer and T. G. Massie.

Which report was adopted.

On motion, it was unanimously agreed that all gentlemen present should be regarded as members of this Convention.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of ten be appointed to report business for the consideration of the Convention. Committee: N. W. Woodfin, Columbus Mills, Marcus Erwin, A. S. Merrimon, Col. Perrin, Dr. Carriger, Maj. Davis, Col. Guion, David Coleman, and R. Sondley.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

At 4 o'clock, the Convention having reassembled, Col. Perrin, of S. C., from the committee on Resolutions, stated that the committee had not yet agreed, and asked further time to prepare their report.

On motion of Col. Baxter, the Convention adjourned until to morrow morning half past 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 27th.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

A. S. Merrimon, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report, accompanied with a speech in favor of its adoption:

A majority of the Committee of Ten, to whom was referred to report business for the Convention, beg leave to make the following Report—

The propriety, not to say the necessity, of connecting the Atlantic sea board with the great Mississippi valley, by the construction of a Rail Road though the valley of the French Broad River in North Carolina, is conceded by every one who has looked well to the agricultural, commericial, and mechanical interests of numerous and large sections of country, that would be connected by the construction of such a road. A scheme of the character indicated has long been thought of, and but for an unprecedented pressure in monetary affairs at one time, and an unnecessary clashing of interests at another, the contemplated Road would now be in process of construction. This state of things has been much and deeply regretted. But the day has now come when the Road must be built, and when conflicting and sectional interests must give way for the common benefit of two great sections of country, separated by the Blue Ridge.

That the construction of such a Road is eminently practicable, at a moderate cost, is now beyond question. Various surveys, made by Engineers of the most competent skill, attest this fact, and the Reports of those surveys are now before the country.

In view of these facts, a majority of your Committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the view of this Convention a communication by Rail Road with the sea board is necessary to the full development of the resources of this country and the energies of its citizens; and that our desires are as strong and ardent as they have ever been to have the work done.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the integrity and zeal of the "Greenville & French Broad Rail Road Company," and that we urge them by all honorable means to press forward to the completion of the work which they have begun.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., from the same Committee, then offered the following Resolutions, as additional to those of the Committee:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the interest of the State of North Carolina, and especially the interest of the Western counties of the State, would be greatly promoted by an early extension of some one of the public works now in process of construction East of the Blue Ridge in this State, to a point or points on the Western borders of North Carolina, to connect with the Rail Roads projected or now being built in the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, therefore, That the people of Western North Carolina ask for nothing more than justice when they demand that the State be required to give her aid upon liberal terms to assist those of her citizens interested either in the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Rail Road, or the North Carolina Rail Road West to the Paint Rock on the French Broad River, with a Branch leading through the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee, to some point in Cherokee county, to connect with a Road leading by the Duck Town Copper Mines towards Chattanooga in the State of Tennessee.

Considerable discussion was elicited by Mr. Erwin's resolutions, in which Mr. Erwin, Col. Baxter, Col. W. H. Thomas, Col. Perrin, H. W. Guion, Esq., N. W. Woodfin, Esq., and Col. W. S. Dogan, of S. C., participted. The letter gentleman was particularly happy in replying to the remarks of Mr. Guion, of Lincoln.

After which, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., offered the following amendment to Mr. Erwin's resolutions:

Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, That it is but just to this section of the State that the Charter of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road should be amended, so as to remove the restrictions of the seventh section thereof.

Which was adopted.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Erwin, as amended by Mr. Woodfin, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

TWO O'CLOCK.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. After an address from Dr. Garriger, the resolutions of the Committee, as above amended, were unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, Gen. Jones, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position; and to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for their prompt and efficient services rendered.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Asheville papers, and that all papers in N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Tennessee, favorable to the action of the Convention, be requested to copy.

The Convention, then adjourned *sine die*.

W. F. JONES, Pres.

T. G. MASSIE, I. B. SAWYER, } Secretaries.

BUCHANAN'S SYMPATHY FOR WOMAN.—Many of the opposition journals have indulged in flings at Mr. Buchanan because he has not seen fit to marry, but still lives a bachelor. They infer from this that he has no sympathy or regard for the sex, and men are urged to vote against him on this account. But here again, these traducers of the old statesmon are at fault. As one of the many instances of the kindness of Mr. Buchanan toward the female sex, the *Pennsylvanian* states the following:

A few years later, when he had resolved upon withdrawing from public life, as a proof of his grateful appreciation of the many kindnesses bestowed on him up the people of Lancaster, he donated to that city the handsome sum of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, as a *perpetual* fund, the interest whereof is annually expended in the purchase of fuel for indigent females. Many a desolate hearth has been made glad by his noble chairty, and many more will hereafter reap its benefits.

If Mr. Buchanan should ever read this article, we are not sure but that we shall incur his displeasure for lifting the vail from these most generous and hallowed deeds. They were performed, as have been many others of a similar nature, with no design of ever having them pompously paraded, before the the public. Believening Mr. Buchanan's munificence on these occasions to have been of that disinterested sort which conceals from the left hand the transactions of the right, we would not refer to them now, but for the base, unfounded, malicious epithet bestowed upon him by Prentice, the most notorious libeler in the United States, who is not worthy to unloose the latchets of Mr. Buchanan's shoes.

Whig Meeting in Wake.

Pursuant to a call a respectable number of the old line Whigs of the County of Wake, met at the Court House in Raleigh, on Monday the 8th inst. to consider the propriety of sending delegates to the Whig National Convention, to assemble in the City of Baltimore on the 17th.

On motion of E. B. Freeman, the meeting was organized by the election of Geo. W. Haywood, as Chairman, and W. S. Mason, as Secretary. Whereupon, after a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, stating the object of the meeting, R. H. Battle, Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Parker Rand, W. H. Jones, and H. O. Parker, were, on motion, appointed a Committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired, by request, a letter from B. F. Moore, Esq., was read to the meeting.

The committee returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted:

WHEREAS, A National Whig Convention is to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 17th inst., to concert measures and to unite the strength of the Whigs throughout the Union, for the restoration of peace, harmony and good will between all sections of our common country, and to select, among the candidates for the Presidency, the man whose ability, honesty, integrity, patriotism, and national character will most surely call forth the attachment and confidence of his countrymen; and whereas there has been no Whig State Convention for the appointment of State delegates to the National Convention, and we, a portion of the Whigs of Wake county desire to be represented in said Convention: Therefore

Resolved, That the chairman appoint 20 delegates from the City of Raleigh, and the county of Wake to represent this meeting in the Convention, and to unite with the delegates there assembled from other sections of the State in selecting delegates for the State at large.

Resolved, That leaving our delegates untrammeled by any expression of opinion in favor of either the American or Democratic candidate for the Presidency, holding our attachment and devotion to Whig principles confirmed by experience, and strengthened by adversity, and looking only to the harmony and best interest of every section of our dearly cherished Union, we will abide the decision of the National Convention and use all honorable means to secure the election of its nominee.

Whereupon, the following delegates, G. E. Badger, G. W. Haywood, R. H. Battle, Dr. H. Montague, Hon. J. H. Bryan, H. O. Parker, Dr. W. H. McKee, Parker Rand, J. H. Bryan, Jr., Alfred Williams, Chas. Manly, Ed. Yarbrough, Sr., Wm. Thompson, Dr. S. J. Iredell, Dr. C. E. Johnson, D. G. Fowle, G. W. Mordecai, Dr. F. J. Haywood, W. S. Mason, and J. McKimmon having been appointed, the meeting adjourned.

G. W. HAYWOOD, Ch'n.

W. S. MASON, Sec'y.

INDIRECT SUICIDE.

1. Wearing thin shoes and cotton stockings on damp nights, and in cool, rainy weather. Wearing insufficient clothing, and especially upon the limbs and extremities.

2. Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in an unnatural state of excitement by reading trashy novels. Going to theatres, parties and balls in all sorts of weather, in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then going home without sufficient over-garments, through the cool, damp air.

3. Sleeping on feather beds in seven-by nine bedrooms, without ventilation at the top of the windows, and especially with two or more persons in the same small, unventilated bedroom.

4. Surfeiting on hot and very stimulating dinners. Eating in a hurry, without half masticating the food, and eating heartily before going to bed every night, when the mind and body are exhausted by the toils of the day and the excitement of the evening.

5. Beginning in childhood on tea and coffee, and going from one step to another, through chewing and smoking tobacco, and drinking intoxicating liquors. By personal abuse, and physical and mental excesses of every description.

6. Marrying in haste and getting an uncongenial companion, and living the remainder of life in mental dissatisfaction. Cultivating jealousies and domestic broils, and being always in a mental ferment.

7. Keeping children quiet by giving paragoric and cordials, by teaching them to suck candy, and by supplying them with raisins, nuts, and rich cake.—When they are sick, by giving them mercury, tartar-emetic, and arsenic, under the mistaken notion that they are medicines and not irritant poisons.

8. Allowing the love of gain to absorb our minds, so as to leave no time to attend to our health. Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

9. Tempting the appetite with bitters and niceties when the stomach says No, and by forcing food into it when nature does not demand and even rejects it. Gormandizing between meals.

10. Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing. Giving way to fits of anger.

11. Being irregular in all our habits of sleeping and eating. Going to bed at midnight and getting up at noon. Eating too much, too many kinds of food, and that which is too highly seasoned.

12. Neglecting to take proper care of ourselves, and not apply for medical advice when disease first appears. Taking celebrated quack medicines to a degree of making a drug shop of the body.

The above causes produce more sickness, suffering and death than all epidemics, malaria and contagion, combined with war, pestilence, and famine. Nearly all who have attained to old age have been remarkable for equanimity of temper, correct habits of diet, drink and rest—for temperance, cheerfulness, and morality. Physical punishment is sure to visit the transgressor of nature's laws. All commit suicide, and cut off many years of their natural life who do not observe the means of preventing disease and of preserving health.

THE ARMY BILL AND THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—There is no doubt of the fact that the loss of the army appropiation bill would have been severely felt in the New England States. The Boston Times, in an article on the subject, says:

"Among the most important items in the Army Supply Bill are those for clothing and the armories. For the former, merchants in New England are extensive contractors. Hundreds of thousands of dollars reach the new England States annually in return for the clothing which covers the backs of our national soldiery. Blankets, canvas for tents, etc., also enter largely into this branch of army supplies. And there is not a person in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in the Eastern States but has an interest in keeping open this extensive market for their labor—a market that is sure pay, and in good round golden eagles, too.

Those who have read the government advertisements soliciting proposals for the supply of this description of goods for the army will have formed some idea of the magnitude of the business, and of the value it is to New England people. Scarcely a blanket protects and warms a United States soldier but is of New England manufacture—scarcely a thread of cotton or woolen cloth worn by him but is of New England manufacture—and last, but not least, the making up of scarcely an article of raiment that is worn by a United States soldier but has given employment to industrious and worthy men and women in the New England States. In the aggregate, the number of people in New England employed in the making of garments alone is immense. For this labor these people receive pay, if not directly yet indirectly, from the United States treasury, and the moment the vaults of that treasury are closed, because Congress has refused to pass the usual supply bill, the incentive to and the prospective reward for their industry ceases. Where there is no money there is but little work—and where there is neither work nor pay, distress, with its attendant evils, is sure to follow."

SEEN ENOUGH OF FREEDOM.—Among the returning absentees (says the Memphis Tenn., *Bulletin*,) we noticed on the 27th, Dr. G. A. SMITH, and family. More conspicuously did we notice the return of "*Aunt Charity*," the colored nurse, who went with them through Canada and all the Northern States, without being decoyed off or stolen. Upon getting on *terra firma* the old lady remarked, "bless God, I'se back to Memphis once more—I'se seen 'nuf of freedom."

From the Washington Star.

Young America upon the Board;

OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR.

BY TALBOT GREENE.

"I say, General Jackson, for fear that you should think my motives of a personal nature in endeavoring to detain you at my inn all night, I will agree to entertain you and your retinue until to-morrow morning free of expense," cried the landlord of the only inn in the beautiful, though sparsely settled village of Jefferson, in Ashe county, North Carolina, to General Jackson, one brisk evening, late in the autumn of ——, as he entered his coach to pursue his journey towards Tennessee. "The Blue Ridge is infested with banditti, and you will certainly be robbed or murdered before morning. Stay! I beseech you, stay!"

"Mine host is very kind, and I thank him for the courtesy," replied the General, "but I shall proceed and cross the Tennessee line at all events to-night; I fear not the robbers. Drive on Ned, briskly—adieu! adieu, gentlemen all;" and the General drove off at a rapid pace.

"I say, I say, youngster," cried the boots, "if you are going to Tennessee you had better jump up behind the coach and go along, it's as cheap riding as walking."

"So I will, so I will—and thank you for the hint, boy," responded a genteel looking young man as he jumped up behind the unwieldly vehicle, as it drove off.

"Driver! Ned, whose that behind," interrogated the General.

"It's me, sir; I'm a traveler like yourself, going to Tennessee; I thought I would avail myself of this opportunity of expediting my progress."

"You are welcome to ride, boy, but come forward and take a seat with me in the carriage."

"General Jackson is very kind, but I will keep my seat," replied the youngster, "the mountain side is steep here, so I will jump off and walk up, the horses seem tired."

He walked briskly up the mountain side for about two miles, when as he neared the top he espied a man in advance, ascending the mountain. He appeared to be intoxicated. He lurched this way and the other way, staggering backward and then forward; now his knees would double up; he would step high as if the earth had suddenly risen before him—now he would cross his legs with quick zigzags like a cow running, and then an impulse would seem to hurry him diagonally. Now he would stop and brace himself up so as to nearly fall backward, then balancing, he would drift helplessly along until he could check himself again.

The young man fell back to the side of the carriage and looked in.

"I say, General, do you see yonder man ascending the mountain?"

"Yes, yes; I've been looking at him these twenty minutes. He seems to be beastly drunk."

"Drunk; ha! ha! ha! no more than I or you."

"By the eternal, sir, do you call that a sober man?"

"Ah! that I do; and a villain in the bargain, else why does he cease staggering every time he turns an angle in the road and gets out of sight of the coach? Believe me, sir, he is one of the gang who infest this mountain that the landlord warned you of."

"Think you so, sir. Well, then, mount you on top of the carriage and leave me to deal with him. Mount! mount! sir. Ned, are you armed?"

"Yes, massa, wid de whip."

"Well, then, keep your eyes open. Push up the cattle briskly!"

Scarcely had he done speaking when, turning a short angle in the road, they espied the man sitting, or rather reclining, some yards in advance.

As they drove up he raised up lazily and hailed them:

"Hic! a—h, I—I say, gentlemen, can you give—hic—a man a lift. I can't—can't walk. I've too much d—d mean whiskey aboard. Can't can't—hic! hic!—walk!"

"If you have, sir, stay there and disgorge it, villain."

"The devil," exclaimed the man, springing to his feet with the agility of a cat.

He gave a keen whistle and planted himself in front of the coach. Three armed men sprang out from the bushes by the side of the road and made a rush at the carriage, while the first one engaged the driver.

Quick as thought the General sprang with his whole force upon one of them. Down, crash they went, and rolled over in the road together—now this one on top and then the other.

A dull, crashing, leaden sound next sounded over the din of the conflict, and a second one rolled over in the road beneath the horses feet, propelled by the loaded whip in the powerful hand of the driver.

The young man, by a timely shot, fired and brought down another, and then sprang to the rescue of the General, who still fought manfully with his antagonist; while the driver engaged the remaining one.

"Stand back! Stand back, young man," cried the General, "we're man to man. I'll give the villain fair play. By the eternal, I have you now."

And the General released his hold upon his neck, and threw him over apparently liteless.

"Are you hurt, my valiant young friend?" inquired the General; "and you, too, Ned?—where's Ned?"

"Here, Massa!" replied the negro as he came, puffing, up the road; "my robber is a coward; he run—he! he! he! Golla! I save one, de gemmen save one, and massa save one! he! he! he!"

All this occurred in much less time than it takes to recount it.

"But you, General," interrupted the young man, "are you hurt?"

"No, no! no serious wound, nothing save a few bruises, thank God! but look yonder sir! one of the scamps has come to life. You, sir, and Ned, confine his hands while I examine the rest."

None of them were found to be dead; two were only stunned, and the third had received a pistol shot through the fleshy part of his leg, and had crouched down in affright. They were all soon pinioned. A council was then held. It was decided to disarm and free them on their making fair promises, which they did, to amend their lives.

No further incidents befell our travelers during the further progress of their journey. On parting, the General gave the young man much good advice, recounted his own history to him, and bid him aspire to rise—to be useful.

General Jackson continued *en route* for home in the western part of the State, and the young man halted, and settled in Greenville, Tennessee, as a journeyman tailor.

That young man—Andrew Johnson—was a true type of this propressive age—of republicanism—of Young America. He rose quickly from the bench (I mean the tailor's) to a seat in the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he continued for several years, with honor to himself and profit to the State. He has been in the Congress of the United States twelve consecutive years; has been elected twice Governor of the State and is still holding that responsible position.

FREE SPEECH.—Ex-Gov. Reeder, who has now turned itinerant beggar for Kansas funds, the other night on his way from Albany to New York, on board the steamer Isaac Newton, made one of his harangues in the ladies' cabin of the boat. After he had finished, Mr. Prince, of Long Island, undertook to reply to him, whereupon the Kansas speculating Governor grasped him by the collar and tried to put him down. The bystanders interfered and informed Mr. Reeder that he was the last man who ought to try to put down "free speech." Mr. Prince was allowed to proceed, and he gave Mr. Reeder and his abolition crew particular "Jessie." The above is a fair representation of the regard the Fremonters have for "free speech." People are free to speak, but they must speak just as they want them to. It is just like their old Puritan ancestors. A person had the privilege to think as he chose on religious affairs, but he must choose to think as they directed.

"Why did Joseph's brethren cast him into the pit?" asked a Sabbath school teacher of his class.—"Because," replied one, slily, "they thought it a *good opening* for the young man." Commentators are requested not to avail themselves of this explanation, as a copyright has been secured.

ANOTHER [illegible] The Greencastle Banner has hauled down the [illegible] flag and run up the black colors of Fremont and Dayton.

Leading Old-Line Whigs in Maryland for Buchanan.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states, on the most undoubted authority, that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, formerly a Whig Attorney General of the United States, and Hon. J. A. Pearce and Hon. Thomas G. Patt, prominent Whig United States Senators from Maryland, are advocates of the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The same intelligence has reached this city in a letter from a gentleman of the best information.

In addition to the above, the Louisville *Democrat*, copying from a Maryland paper, gives the names of the very flower of the old Whigs of Maryland as being for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Amongst them are the following:

Hon. Thomas G. Pratt and Jas. Alfred Pearce, present U. S. Senators.

Hon. Wm. D. Merrick, former U. S. Senator.

Capt. Richard T. Merrick, son of the above.

Hon. Thos. F. Bowie, Prince George, now in Congress.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, former U. S. Senator and Attorney General under Gen. Taylor.

Wm. R. Gaither, President of the State Senate.

Hon. John B. Eccleston, of Kent, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, former U. S. Senator and Judge of his Judicial District.

Hon. Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset.

Hon. John W. Crisfield, do.

Samuel Hambleton, Esq., of Talbot, former State Senator.

Henry H. Goldsborough, Esq., lawyer, of Talbot.

Daniel F. Henry, of Dorchester, former Whig candidate for Congress.

George W. P. Smith, Esq., editor of the Snow Hill Shield.

Hon. Wm. T. Goldsborough, former State Senator and Whig candidate for Governor.

R. W. Dirickson, of Worcester, former member of the Legislature.

Col. Joseph Wickes, of Chestertown, former Deputy Attorney General for Cecil, and Kent.

Hon. Alexander Evans, of Cecil, former representative in Congress.

George Earl, Esq., of Cecil.

John A. J. Creswell, do.

John C. Morgan, of St. Mary's.

John T. Dorsey, of Howard county, former member, of the Legislature, and member of the Reform Conventon.

Wm. H. Dorsey, of Baltimore, brother of the above.

S. Teackle Wallace, of Baltimore, a prominent lawyer and former Whig speaker.

Charles H. Pitts, Esq., former member of the Legislature and Whig speaker.

Thos. Yeates Walsh, of Baltimore, former member of Congress.

Wm. H. Mitchell, Esq., lawyer of Baltimore.

Robert M. Magraw, Esq., of Baltimore, President of Susquehanna Railroad.

Thomas Donaldson, Esq., of Howard county, former member of the Legislature, and member of the Convention which formed the present constitution of the State.

John K. Longwell, of St. Mary's former member of the Legislature.

Benedict I. Heard, of St. Mary's, county, a prominent Whig.

A CATHOLIC LADY'S OPINION OF COL. FREMONT.—A correspondent sends us the following account of a late conversation with a Catholic lady in this city:

"I think Col. Fremont is a mean fellow."

"Why?" demanded one of his votaries.

"Because, while there is such a time being made by the public press, on the one side, to prove that he is a Catholic, and on the other to prove that he is not, he does not say a word to enlighten those who are supporting him, perhaps, blindly. Every body knows he was formerly a Catholic, and if he has changed his religion or belief, why does he not come out like a man and say so? He must have been a Catholic or else Father Horsleigh would not have married him. He was not the man to violate a law of his church for Col. Fremont, or any other man, and now that the man is dead, and can't speak for himself, Col. Fremont ought to be ashamed to allow such an imputation to rest upon his memory. A Catholic priest is allowed to marry two Catholics, or a Catholic and a Protestant—but not two Protestants. Miss Benton was a Presbyterian, and unless Col. Fremont had been a Catholic, Father Horsleigh would not have married them. It is all humbug to say that all the Protestant ministers in Washington were afraid to marry them on account of Col. Benton's influence.

Father Horsleigh had a church on Capitol Hill; it was very retired, and was not frequented by the foreign ministers or their suites, like the other Catholic churches in the city, and they went there because there was less probability of any one being there who would see and recognize them. They got married in the morning, and Miss Benton returned home, and it was not known for three months after. A lady calling upon Mrs. Benton one morning, said to her, "So your daughter is married to Mr. Fremont!" "Oh, no," said Mrs. Benton, "he was forbidden the house more than three months ago, and has not been here since." "But one of my servant giris tells me she was at Father Horsleigh's church on Capitol Hill, about three months past, and witnessed the ceremony." Inquiry proved that it was true. Why, everybody knew Mr. Fremont was a Catholic then. Why, when his brother died and left an only child, Mr. Fremont adopted it and put it to school at a Convent in Georgetown, where he kept it for several years, and used to go over to see it. Yes, and once I knew Mr. Dayton went with him."

The advocates of Fremont had very little to say in reply. *N. Y. Daily News.*

"LOST TO THE NORTH."—The great cry of Reeder at the Tabernacle, the other night, was that Kansas may be "lost to the North." Now, we would like to know of Mr. Reeder how Kansas can be "lost to the North?" Is Missouri lost to the North? If so, it is the best "lost" thing we ever heard of. Its trade with New York and Boston, during the last twenty years, has certainly been equal to any State in the Union, and as for its growth and the prospects she has held out to young men, we defy any other State to compare with it. More money has been made in St. Louis, more young men have got rich there, and more wealth has been created the last twenty years, than in any other city West of the Hudson River. Yet Reeder would have us believe that such a State is lost to us! Did political insanity or presumption ever go further than this?

Texas, too, is lost to the North! The North was a tremendous sufferer by the annexation of the "slave cursed" territory of Texas, wasn't it? New York and Boston have suffered at the rate about—how many millions annually, Mr. Reader? Come, make the estimate and tell us, if you can.

Then, again, Texas herself has suffered by being detached from "free Mexico," and given to slavery and slaveholding America. So injured and cursed has she been, that young men from Vermont and Massachusetts are going there week by week to better their condition! O! Texas is a terrible State! Lost to the North!—lost to the world! Galveston, Houston, Austin and all her once great cities, are lost! O! Reeder, Reeder! what a loss Kansas will be to the North, if you are not made Senator, and your Pawnee farm not made the State capitol!!—How many thousand armed men did you say it would take to make you "all right?"

New York Day Book.

ONE of the best definitions of an Irishman's ideas of America that we ever saw, is contained in the following extract from "the Fairy Circle," a tale in John Broughman's Irish Echoes:

"Where did 'baccy come from, Corney?" inquired Mary.

"Why, from 'Meriky, where else?" he replied, "that sent us the first pitaty. Long life to it, for both, say I."

"What sort of a place is that, I wonder?"

"Meriky, is it? They tell me it's mighty sizable, Moll, darlin. I'm told that you might roll England through it, an' it would hardly make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside of it that might dround Ireland in, and save Father Matthew a wonderful sight of trouble; an' as for Scotchland, you might stick it in a corner of one of their forests an' you' never be able to find it out, except may be, it might be by the smell of whiskey. If I had only a thrifle of money, I'd go an' seek my fortin' there."

MILLARD FILLMORE, THE CANDIDATE OF THE ANTI-MASONS IN 1828.—The New York Mirror, in an article strongly condemnatory of secret political associations, gives the following history of an anti-Masonic Convention held at Buffalo, and the nomination of Mr. Fillmore as their candidate.

Read the following resolutions, at the meeting, which nominated Fillmore as their representative. Mr. Fillmore then held that secret associations, even one whose sole object was the cultivation and practice of benevolence toward the whole family of man, of every race and creed, was highly dangerous to our institutions. Now he is an open and declared member of a secret political Order, bound by solemn oaths to carry out a system of personal and political proscription aganist portions of our own citizens. The points embraced in the address, and resolutions, adopted on the occasion, are given as follows:

1. "That a large body of our citizens who do not belong to the Order are mysteriously influenced by those who do."

2. "We honestly believe the spirit of Free Masonry (secret societies) to be essentially opposed to the security of the citizen, to the impartial administration of the laws, and to a due reverence to religion."

3. "The institution is at war with the spirit of our free government, hostile to all equality of rights, and an impassable barrier to the administration of justice."

4. "The equality of right, which the Constitution expressly guarantees cannot exist while a secret society shelters its member, and the ascendancy of law and good order cannot be maintained in the community while an extensive and influential body of men claim and exercise the power of imposing and enforcing obligations which must soon come into direct collision with the laws and duties of society."

5. "Moral sentiment constitutes the only weapon with which the strongholds of Masonry, (secret societies,) can be assailed, and this engine, if properly directed, will prove sufficient to battle down its bulwarks; and to expose to the gaze and derision of the world the mystic mummery with which it has shrouded its deceitful and detestable principles."

6. "It is vain to temporize and palter with our duty. If we wish to destroy the baneful influence of Masonry, (secret societies,) we must withhold our votes from those who support it. We frankly acknowledge that in some cases personal and political friendships render this duty painful and difficult to perform; but as honest and faithful citizens, we are bound to sacrifice our predilections for individuals to the safety and success of the important principles we have espoused, and why should we startle at a measure in defense of our rights, which our opponents have successfully used to usurp them? They are bound by oath "to vote for a brother before any person of equal qualifications," and "to support his military and political preferment in opposition to another." Is it not necessary in self-defense to resist this alarming conspiracy? Can we shut our eyes to the fact that ambitious and designing men have attached themselves to this institution to obtain that preferment of which they were undeserving?

When it shall become well established that Masonry, (secret societies,) has ceased to afford its votaries superior advantages for political objects, the great inducement that now sustains the institution will be lost."

THE GROANS OF THE WOUNDED.—The Fremont presses alternately curse and groan over their recent defeat in the House of Representatives. The Boston *Bee* says of the passage of the army bill:

"It adds another to the *damning* triumphs of the administration, and carries with it an endorsement of all the governmental outrages in Kansas."

The Boston *Atlas* howls out:

"The friends of freedom and constitutional liberty in the House of Representatives are defeated. God only knows how soon Federal bayonets will be piercing Republican bosoms—how soon Federal bullets will be driven into Republican hearts!"

The *Evening Journal* says:

"The 'Border Ruffians' rejoice to-day. Congress has passed the army bill without the proviso, forbidding United States troops to be used to enforce the Missouri code in Kansas."

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

"The proviso was lost through the absence of some of the opponents of the administration, without pairing off. Among these the name of Mr. Burlingame is reported. His absence on this occasion has done more to injure the cause of constitutional liberty, than his arm or his tongue could repair in a life-time, even if he fought a duel or made a great speech every day."

The Boston papers follow the cry of the N. Y. *Herald*, and denounce the cowardly connivance of the Republicans by which the bill was permitted to pass. The Boston *Atlas* says:

"We want Representatives who cannot be frightened by the unnecessary discharge from employment of a few operatives by the stale and ridiculous accusation of blocking the wheels of government.'"

The N. Y. *Register* describes the effects of the news in that city:

"The news from Washington yesterday, was perfectly 'stunning' to people who have any pluck. It was with the deepest regret that the news was received in this city, that there had been 'a caving' of Republican members. We do not know where the blame rests, but it is a mean business. The Republican Honorables of that body cannot be relied on, when matters come to a crisis. There certainly has been as complete a back down as ever we heard of."

The secret of the "caving in" of the Republicans is to be found in the fact that the Senate had resolved to prolong its session till the 4th of March next, rather than fail in its duty to the country; and that the President, if the Senate had consented to adjourn, was prepared again to call them into session.

COMPLIMENT TO "JOUR. PRINTERS."—John C. Rives, in a recently published letter, on the subject of public printing, has a word of suggestion to writers for the press and of compliment to the "jour," whose duty it not unfrequently is to make sense out of very senseless chirography. None but a writer for the daily press can comprehend how much truth there is in the veteran printer's remark. Many members of Congress, and not a few greater men, must have been surprised at the respectable figure they cut in print, without thinking of the toilsome labor and the exercise of better talent than their own, which had been expended by the "jour," printer in licking into shape the message, report or speech furnished by them. Mr. Rives says:

I have seen the manuscript writing of most great men of the country during the past twenty years, and I think I may say that no twenty of them could stand the test of the scrutiny of one-half of the journeymen printers employed in my office.

This facts will be vouched by every editor in the Union. To the poor "jour," many a "great man" owes his reputation for scholarship, and were the humble type-stickers to resolve, by concert, to set up manuscript in their hands, for even one little week, precisely as it is written by the authors, there would be more reputations slaughtered than their devils could shake a stick at in twenty-four hours. Statesmen would become "small by degrees and beautifully less." Many an ass would have the lion's hide torn from his limbs. Men, whom the world called writers, would wake up of mornings and find themselves—famous as mere pretenders—humbugs—cheats.

THE STORM AT THE SOUTH.—Our Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia papers, bring accounts of a severe storm of wind and rain, enduring from Saturday to Monday afternoon, according to locality. Everywhere through this extended section of country the storm was exceedingly violent, but as a general thing no extensive damage or serious loss of life resulted from it.

At Norfolk, the harbor was completely packed with vessels which were driven into the Capes by stress of weather. One of the journals of that city says:

"We learn that there are several large and deeply laden vessels ashore immediately in front of the Fort at Old Point, and are so high up on the beach that it will be difficult to get them off." The ship house under which the steam frigate Colorado was built, at the Navy Yard, was blown down, and other damage sustained in the same locality."

A NEW SPORTING PAPER.—Mr. Wm. T. Porter, founder of the New York Spirit of the Times, is to publish a weekly sporting and literary journal, called Porter's Spirit of the Times, which will be contributed to by his old correspondents and be full of fun, fashion and frolic. The first number will appear early in September.

CIRCUS.

THREE GREAT SHOWS IN ONE.

G. N. ELDRED, Proprietor.

Hippodrome, Animals & Circus.

Will exhibit at

Durham's Depot, Sept. 10th, and at Morrisville, September 11th; at Raleigh, Sept. 12th and 13th.

CARD.

G. N. ELDRED

PROCLAIMS TO THE SOUTH THAT as a return for the generous patronage that has ever crowned his efforts to please, he has this season combined

THREE GREAT SHOWS!

and engaged the world renowned Franconi Hippodrome Troupe to appear in conjunction with his splendid Animal Exhibition and Great Southern Circus! CLOWNS, SAM LONG and JOHN PETERSON. LEADER OF THE BAND, C. VOLANDT, which is a sufficient guaranty for the excellence of the Music. Making in all the most complete, interesting and satisfactory entertainment ever seen under any Pavilion, and the best

FIFTY CENTS SHOW

ever offered to the people of the Republic.

S. HENDRICKS, Agent.

August 30, 1856. 32—4t.

Valuable Plantation and other Lands for Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE LATE Samuel C. Eborn, the subscribers offer for sale that large and valuable farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest farms in the State. It contains Eight Hundred Acres of Land, five hundred acres of which are cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the cleared land, about one hundred acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Corn, Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture, and Fruit. The remaining four hundred acres of cleared land is rich Swamp land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better corn land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the uncleared land, most of it is rich swamp as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo river and Pungo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington, on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde county. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, a winter as well as summer.

There is a large, well-built and commodious two story house, kitchen, smoke house, large barn, carriage house, crib, stables, poultry houses, good framed negro houses, and every other necessary out house. There are two good wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the public road a most beautiful appearance.

This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.

As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.

We also offer for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of uncleared land on Jordan's creek, in Beaufort county. This is well timbered, and a portion of it is good swamp land. Also, thirty-three and a third acres of land in Leesville District, Beaufort county.

Also, one-fourth part of a tract of land, consisting of one hundred acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo creek, in Beaufort county, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a farm on this tract and a dwelling house, and presents superior natural advantages for tilling and raising stock.

The title to all this property is undisputed, and one purchased on easy and liberal terms. The mules on the plantation, together with the hogs, cattle, and sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.

For further information, apply either to R. D. Eborn, North Creek, Beaufort county, or to James Garrason, Lake Creek, New Hanover county.

ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of Samuel C. Eborn, dec'd.

Aug. 26, 1856. 1147—wtf

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT'R 12, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

Second Electoral District.

Messrs. Blow and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Snow Hill,	Greene county,	Tuesday, Oct.	7.
Goldsboro',	Wayne "	Thursday, "	9.
Wilson,	Edgecombe "	Friday, "	10.
Kinston,	Lenoir "	Tuesday, "	14.
Jacksonville,	Onslow "	Thursday, "	16.
Trenton,	Jones, "	Friday, "	17.
Newbern,	Craven, "	Saturday, "	18.
Beaufort,	Carteret, "	Tuesday, "	21.

Appointments will be made hereafter for the other Counties.

Fourth Electoral District.

Messrs. Wilder and Littlejohn, Electors for the 4th District, will address the people at the following times and places:

At Nashville,	Nash county,	Tuesday, Sept.	16
" Earpsboro',	Wake "	Saturday, "	20
" Smithfield,	Johnston "	Tuesday, "	23

Other appointments will be made hereafter.

☞ Register and Signal please notice.

Fremont in the South.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? The New York Herald boasts that there are already Fremont Electoral tickets in Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland; and it adds, "Texas and North-Carolina will probably soon follow suit." This is a vile slander on the Southern people. *No Fremont Electoral ticket can be formed in North-Carolina*—mark that! It may be that there are traitors here and there, in this State, as there were tories in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. They do not number more than one in one hundred.

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post-offices, custom-houses and the like, filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect nor ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and we will not submit. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and propagate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, on the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and they ought to resist it. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered nor can it exist on sectional grounds.

If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. *The expression of black Republican opinions in our midst, is incompatible with our honor and safety as a people.* If at all necessary, we shall refer to this matter again. Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. *That man is neither a fit nor a safe instructor of our young men, who even inclines to Fremont and black Republicanism.*

Messrs. Reade and Puryear.—The Register complains of our notice of the absence of Messrs. Reade and Puryear from the House, pending the struggle on the army appropriation bill. It says, "Mr. Puryear, it is true, was absent at the beginning of the session, but returned to Washington City in time to vote for the passage of the army bill. Mr. Reade, we are informed, was prevented from attending the extra session by sickness." Mr. Puryear returned home at the close of the regular session, knowing that an extra session had been called, and that every Southern vote was necessary to pass the army bill. He had seen the bill defeated; and he knew that it must pass, if it passed at all, by one or two majority. Yet he left. But the responsibility was too great, and he returned. If that bill had failed for the lack of one vote, the storm of public indignation which would have fallen upon him would have been terrible indeed.

Jones' Springs, Warren.—Mr. Jones has sold this establishment to Messrs. John E. Boyd, J. S. Jones, and J. R. Jones, for $30,000.

The Battle in the Free States.

Never before has political strife been as severe or as bitter in the free States as it is now. The issue is—*Union or Disunion;* and it is fortunate for the country that the lines between the contending parties are so distinctly drawn. On one side we see the friends of Buchanan, the national Democrats and a few old line Whigs; and on the other the dark and banded cohorts of black Republicanism. Mr. Fillmore is hardly in the struggle, as the recent vote in Vermont, Iowa, and Maine clearly shows.

We have the pleasure of an exchange with the Albany Argus, the Detroit Free Press, the Daily Bay State, the Maine Age, the Harrisburg Keystone, the New York Day Book, the New York News, the New Hampshire Patriot, and the Boston Post; and we peruse no journals with more interest or satisfaction than we do these. They are all that any Southern man could desire. They are now in the thickest of the fight with the enemies of the South and of the Union; and we can assure our readers that they are more unsparing and severe, if possible, towards the abolitionists than we are. See how those noble patriots strike for the Union according to the Constitution!—what ardor, what vehemence, what earnestness, what steadiness, what vigor and boldness, as if all the hopes of mankind hung upon their action! God speed and sustain them in their mighty work! *It is* the cause of all mankind,—for if this Constitution be destroyed, in what direction can the eye of the patriot look with hope? But they cannot fail—the majority of the Northern people *cannot be mad.* They must see, and they do see, the blackness of darkness into which the Fremont men would hurry them. The papers are filled with accounts of immense Buchanan mass meetings; and Democratic speakers and writers, by thousands, in all the free States, are exerting themselves with a power and a will never before witnessed. Maine may have gone over to the black flag—even New Hampshire may tremble in the storm, and at last desert us; but Pennsylvania stands like the Alleghanies—and the great Northwest will do the rest. "Never despair of the Republic." The darkest hour, we are told, is always before day; but the light of Democracy never goes out, and there is no darkness to those who "walk by faith." We have that faith. We believe that Providence will shield and save this Union, against all the powers of earth and hell; and we believe that black Republicanism is, of itself, and in itself, the largest instalment of perdition that ever came up to afflict this planet.

"How goes the fight?"—is the question asked us by our friends in the North. We answer, the South will vote as a unit for Buchanan—*what will the North do?* "*She will do all that men can do,*" is the reply; "and if we fail, *take care of yourselves. The traitors must conquer us before they can reach you.* Dissolution will not be all of the South, or in the South—it will be here, as well as there; and the traitors, if they succeed, will do so at a fearful cost of blood." But let us elect Buchanan, and avoid all these calamities. What says New Jersey? The Trenton True American says:

"We are happy to find that the democracy of the State are rousing up in all directions. Our neighbors in Hunterdon county are mustering in every direction. A meeting is advertised for Kingwood on the 10th instant, at Pleasant, Corner on the 11th, and delegate meetings in all the townships on the 13th instant. The meetings in other parts are so numerous that we find it difficult to keep the track of them."

A correspondent of the "True American" at Burlington writes:

"The Buchanan and Breckinridge Club held a mass meeting at the City Hall on Saturday evening last. Long before the hour announced, the large hall was filled to its utmost capacity. After the singing of a national air by the glee club, Robert Tyler, esq., came forward and addressed the assemblage for more than an hour. His speech was a masterly argument on the great question before the country.

Colonel Wall followed at considerable length upon the present position of the democratic party, and the patriotic support it has received from those who were formerly connected with the whig party. His speech was a fervent appeal to the old-line whigs to aid in throwing up a barrier against the further encroachments of sectionalism in the country, by the election of Mr. Buchanan.

Hon. Mr. Shepard, of North Carolina, followed in reply to the speech of Mr. Burlingame, at Germantown, denouncing the author as a convicted poltroon and liar, and asserting his responsibility for all personalities against that individual."

[The Mr. Shepard referred to, is most probably Frederick B. Shepard, Esq., of Mobile, Ala.—a native of this State. He is a gentleman, and a man of nerve. Burlingame will not dare to meet him.]

We give below other extracts, showing the feeling of the Democracy of the free States:

"Picking their Flints.—We learn (says the Ohio Statesman) from most reliable correspondents in Iowa, that the prospects in that State for Buchanan and Breckinridge are very flattering. The result of the August election has nerved our friends with a new determination, and they have resolved to organize our forces and bring out the full democratic strength—which no man of intelligence, and who is posted as to that State, doubts will enable the democracy, to give her electoral vote to their presidential ticket."

"Grand Mass Meeting in Pittsburg.—We see announcements in a number of our Pennsylvania and Ohio exchanges of a large mass meeting to be held at Pittsburg on the 10th, the anniversary of Perry's victory. Speakers, distinguished for ability and eloquence, are expected from all parts of the Union. Thirty counties are to be represented—fifteen from Ohio and fifteen from Pennsylvania. The whole jubilee promises to be one of the grandest ever held in the Old Keystone, and well may it be, for it is in the cause of her noblest and favorite son that it meets."

"How Goes the Fight?—Speaking of the great political commotion which is now felt to an unexampled degree in all parts of the State of Illinois, the St. Louis Republican says:

"We could fill up our columns with notices of meetings occuring every week in various parts of the State, but this is hardly necessary. The Fremonters have broken themselves down in the race, even before the adversary has got fairly under way, and this will give a tremendous advantage to Buchanan as the day of election approaches. If there was at any time a doubt of the result, we have very little now. Mr. Buchanan will carry the State triumphantly."

Another cotemporary says:

"At the immense mass meeting at Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois, on the 16th, the first speaker was General Thornton, of Shelbyville, who said that he had always been a whig, but he could not go into the camp of abolitionism, but would follow henceforth 'the true and noble banner of democratic principles.' Numbers of old-line whigs surrounded him at the close of his address and avowed their intention to vote for Buchanan. Col. McClernand and O. B. Ficklin were among the speakers. A hickory pole 110 feet high was raised upon the occasion; and in the procession the first team next to the band was loaded with *thirty-one* of the 'fairest of the fair,' dressed in white; in the centre of the wagon stood a hickory pole thirty feet high, upon which floated the stars and stripes. There were upwards of *six hundred wagons* in the procession; estimating ten to each wagon would make over six thousand persons in the procession, besides those who came on horseback and on foot."

"Tippecanoe Battle Ground—Five Hundred Acres of Democrats in the Field.—The monster demonstration of the Democracy of Indiana, commenced on Wednesday at Tippecanoe. It will continue two or three days. The assemblage was immense, in numbers unheard of at any political meeting. A special despatch dated Layfayette, Wednesday, Sept. 3, says:

The meeting, to-day, at Tippecanoe battle-ground was an immense one. 150,000 persons are estimated to have been present. The speakers were Breckinridge, Douglas, Cass, Van Buren, James B. Clay, Hodge and others.

Still larger demonstrations are expected to-morrow, when Dickinson, Bright and others will address them."

Dr. Hawks' History of North-Carolina.

The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer writes from New York that he was consummating arrangements for publishing the Rev. Dr. Hawks' History of North-Carolina—a work which is looked for with much interest, and which cannot fail to be a valuable contribution to our literature. The first volume, containing the period between the first voyage to North-Carolina and the end of the 16th century, is now ready for the press, and will make about 250 pages. Of the size of the subsequent volumes the Editor cannot judge, as that will depend on the amount of materials for different epochs and subjects.

The Wake Whig Meeting.

We publish to-day, as a matter of curiosity and of some interest to our readers, and also to serve patrons whom we are glad to number among old line Whigs, the proceedings of the Whig meeting held here on Monday last.

We are gratified to find that these gentlemen are moved by the common Southern feeling, which disregards all mere party considerations in order to defeat Fremont, the sectional, abolition candidate; and we are bound to believe that they will go to Baltimore for the sole purpose of uniting on the strongest candidate to effect that object. Who is that candidate? *Beyond all question*, James Buchanan.—This, it seems to us, is too clear to require argument. Mr. Buchanan is morally certain of fifteen States, while no one will claim even one State as *certain* for Mr. Fillmore.

But with whom are these gentlemen going into Convention? With, for example, Massachusetts Whigs—for we see it stated that Massachusetts will be represented at Baltimore—indeed, delegates were appointed at a Convention recently held in that State. We have the proceedings of that Convention before us, in a Boston paper. Among other resolutions, the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the opinions heretofore expressed by the whig party of Massachusetts upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise are still their opinions, only confirmed by time; and they believe that the fierce and dangerous elements of discord now let loose by that act, can never be put to rest until that healing measure shall be practically re-enacted, and the territory once solemnly dedicated to freedom be received into the Union as a free State."

Can the old line Whigs of North-Carolina consent to occupy that ground? Are they willing to co-operate with Northern Whigs, *who would degrade them, by restoring the Missouri restriction?* It cannot be possible.

The same Convention in Massachusetts, which passed the above resolution, *expressed a preference for Millard Fillmore.* Now, is it not clear, if Mr. Fillmore should be nominated at Baltimore, and the Massachusetts Whigs should refuse, as they certainly will, to surrender their opinion about the Missouri restriction, that the North-Carolina Whigs will either have to acquiesce in that opinion, or the two sections—Massachusetts and North-Carolina—will have to support Mr. Fillmore on two grounds, *directly opposite*, on the question of slavery? Is not that clear? We think so. But will North-Carolina Whigs thus acquiesce? We think not. They are true men at heart, and they cannot do it,—they cannot occupy this *black Republican ground;* for we assert it, and defy contradiction, that the main object of the black Republicans in the present struggle is *just what is set forth in the above resolution*—the practical re-enactment of the Missouri restriction, and the admission of Kansas as a non-slaveholding State.

Mr. Moore's Address.

We received and read, some time since, a copy of the Address of Mr. Moore, in June last, before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College; but on account of the pressure of political duties, we failed to notice it. We adopt the following notice of this production from a late number of the Warrenton News. The Editor of the News, though his style is somewhat glowing, has done no more than justice to the Address:

"Mr. B. F. Moore's Address.—Our thanks are due to a young friend and former pupil for a copy of an "Address before the Euzelian and Philomathesian Societies of Wake Forest College, delivered Wednesday, June 11, 1856, by B. F. Moore, Esq." which we have read with unfeigned pleasure and gratification. There is scarcely any man within the entire range of our acquaintance, better qualified by talent, education, wisdom and experience for furnishing sound counsel and good advice to young men, standing on the isthmus between youth and manhood, and ready to embark on the untried voyage of life, than the accomplished author of the address before us; and faithfully and well has he discharged the office assigned him by the kindness of his youthful friends. The prominent topic of this admirable effort is the progress of science and the incalculable benefits that it has bestowed upon mankind in general, as contributing to the welfare of the masses and as conducive to the refinement and elevation of society. It is a noble theme, and nobly is it handled. As we have devoted our life to the instruction of youth, we may be pardoned for expressing the wish that Mr. Moore's address, so replete with valuable lessons of wisdom to the young, abounding in truth enforced with masterly ability, and calculated to effect so much good to the rising generation, as well as to those advanced in years, (for it is designed to benefit *all*,) could be carefully read and thoughtfully considered by every man, woman and child in North Carolina. We have not read any similar production, tending to accomplish such an amount of good. The author, occupying as he does, a position in the front rank of the legal profession, and distinguished, too, for his attainments as a scholar, is, pre-eminently, a *practical man*, who never attempts any thing without attaining some important practical result. In this address he has given the young the results of his own observation and experience in the form of salutary counsels, by pursuing which they can scarcely fail to attain to respectability and to eminence; and for one we heartily thank Mr. Moore for this well-conceived and elegant production."

Welcome to Hon. N. P. Banks, Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Worcester, Mass., Sep. 6.—A crowd of two to three thousand persons assembled here at noon to-day to welcome the Hon. N. P. Banks. He was addressed by Hon. Henry Chapin on behalf of the committee, and responded in a brief and appropriate speech.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Mr. Banks was received at Waltham this afternoon by 20,000 persons. He was met at Newton, and escorted to Waltham by a procession of the civil and military powers. Mr. Hales addressed him, welcoming him back. Mr. Banks replied in an elaborate speech, occupying over an hour and a half in its delivery.

The "Daily Bay State," printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, states that the reception of Banks was a slim affair in every respect. The crowds were small, and there was but little enthusiasm. The above accounts, like many others, were manufactured for effect by unprincipled and lying black Republicans.

☞ We observe among the names of delegates appointed by the recent old line Whig meeting held here, to the Baltimore Convention, that of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger. That Convention may endorse Mr. Fillmore, and in that event Mr. Badger will be bound to support him. Mr. Badger voted for the Kansas Nebraska act, and in a speech on the question he vindicated and sustained the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Mr. Fillmore declared in a late speech, that "this repeal seems to have been a Pandora's box, out of which have issued all the political evils that now afflict the country—*scarcely leaving a hope behind.*" This is what Mr. Fillmore charges on Mr. Badger. He charges him with having aided in bringing the country to a condition in which there is scarcely a hope left for its salvation; and yet Mr. Badger is expected to support Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency!

A Free Country.—A landlord or landlords have a perfect right to their political opinons, and so have Southern merchants visiting New York a perfect right to give their patronage to whom they please. It may not be amiss, therefore, to state, that the Astor House is the head-quarters of Fremont and freesoilism, in this city. Its landlords have, it is said, fitted up a room expressly for Thurlow Weed, Seward, Fremont and E. D. Morgan & Co., where they meet in regular conclave, and from whence any amount of Abolition documents are regularly sent out by the cart load. The proprietor of the Everett House, Union Square, is also a red-hot freesoil and Fremont man.

We learn, further, that the proprietors of the Astor House and some other business men in New York, are pledged to give the nett profits derived from their Southern custom to aid in the election of Fremont, assisting slaves to escape, &c. What Southern man will not be careful whom he patronizes in New York? We advise Southerners to go to the Day Book office and learn who is worthy of their custom.

The "Arator"—The State Fair.

We have received the September number of that excellent agricultural journal, the "Arator"—from which we extract the following in relation to the approaching State Fair:

"The State Fair.—*Bear in mind!*—The State Fair will be opened, in this City, on the 14th of October. Make your arrangements, in time, to attend, and be sure to bring something along with you to exhibit. If you have prepared nothing *specially* for the occasion, gather up *something*, however small, and bring it along. Remember, this world of ours is not made up of towering mountains, foaming cataracts and billowy oceans, but of small atoms—each furnishing matter for curious and instructive examination. So of Fairs. It is not the big fat cattle, huge machinery, or prodigious pumpkins that form the chief attractions: the numerous smaller specimens of art and natural productions, possessing beauty, utility and perfection, and manifesting skill, ingenuity, or industry, make up the grand and imposing whole. Every friend of improvement should take a deep interest in, and contribute something to the success of the Fair: and every North Carolinian should take pride in doing whatever may be in his power to render the show not only respectable, but equal if not superior to similar exhibitions in other States—Aye, let us beat them if we can.

We call, then, upon all—and esqecially upon the ladies—to be ready—to attend in person and bring something to show. We hope the ladies will take the cause into consideration—it tends greatly to maintain their rights and enlarge their com forts—and agitate the subject from now until the time for the meeting, giving no rest to husbands or brothers until they arouse in them the right spirit and prompt them to the right action. Let us have one grand mass meeting of the whole State, which shall send back a thrill of delight and spirit of improvement from its centre to its circumference."

With the "Arator" we ask, who is to deliver the annual address at the Fair?

The State Fairs in various portions of the Union will take place as follows:

American Pomological Society, at Rochester,	Sept. 24
Canada East, at Three Rivers,	" 16, 17, 18
Canada West, at Kingston,	" 23, 24, 25, 26
Georgia, at Atlanta,	Oct. 20, 21, 22, 23
Illinois, at Alton,	Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2, 3
Indiana, at Indianapolis,	Oct. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
Maine,	" 28, 29, 30, 31
Michigan, at Detroit,	Sep. 30, & Oct. 1, 2, 3
New Hampshire,	Oct. 8, 9, 10
New Jersey, at New Ark,	Sept. 10, 11, 12
New York, at Watertown,	Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2, 3
North Carolina, at Raleigh,	Oct. 14, 15, 16, 17
Ohio, at Cleveland,	Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26
Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh,	Sept. 30
South Carolina, at Columbia,	Nov. 11, 12, 13, 14
United States Agricultural Society, at Philadelphia,	Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10
Wisconsin, at Milwaukie,	Oct. 8, 9, 10

Will our Democratic friends who are fond of coupling Americanism with Abolitionism, publish the following resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio in February last?

"*Resolved*, That the people of Ohio, *now as they have always done*, look upon slavery as an evil and unfavorable to the development of free institutions, and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will, *at all times*, feel it to be their duty *to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact*, to prevent its increase, to mitigate and *finally to eradicate its evils.*"

Wilmington Herald.

The Herald is mistaken about this matter. The above resolution was adopted in 1855; but in 1856, in their State Convention, the Democrats of Ohio passed as sound resolutions on the subject of slavery as were adopted in any free State. They were represented in the Cincinnati Convention, and their delegates voted unanimously for the platform there adopted, which the Editor of the Herald will no doubt cheerfully admit to be sound, so far as slavery is concerned. Will the Herald correct its mistake? We know what we have here stated to be so.

The Herald speaks of "coupling Americanism with Abolitionism." Does not the Herald know that the "twelfth section" on slavery, which was in the main sound, was adopted by the Know Nothings in national Convention, in June, 1855, by *a bare majority;* and that within two months after the Convention adjourned every K. N. Council in the free States *had repudiated that twelfth section?* Answer us, Mr. Herald. Again,—does not the Herald know that in the last K. N. national Convention this twelfth section was stricken out; and that the Northern Know Nothings, nineteen-twentieths of whom are abolitionists, left that Convention, and afterwards declared for Fremont? As a general rule, "Americanism" and "Abolitionism" in the free States *are one and the same.*

Again, we ask the Herald *if Mr. Fillmore has ever expressed a sentiment which showed his willingness to see slavery extended.* Nay—we go further than this—is he not now opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska act, which opened new Territories to the slaveholders of the South? Answer us that, Mr. Herald. Again: While President of the United States he wrote a letter to the people of Boston, in which he spoke of slavery as an "evil," and expressed the hope that it might, in the course of time, cease to exist. Is this denied? If so, we will produce the letter. Yes, he apologized to a Boston mob, deeply inflamed against the South, for the existence of an institution sanctioned by the Bible and recognized in the federal Constitution; and in doing so, he placed under the ban, socially as well as politically, the people of fifteen States of the Union! What right had he, occupying the seat of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Tyler, and Taylor—all slaveholders—to utter his private opinions against slavery, and thus reflect on these illustrious men and on fifteen sovereign States of the Union? The Herald "strains at a gnat," but "swallows a camel." If the Ohio Democrats were in error, they have seen their error, and taken better ground; but how is it with Mr. Fillmore? Can the Herald show that he has ever taken back the sentiments expressed in his Boston letter? Gov. Wise stated, not long since, that while serving with Mr. Fillmore in the House of Representatives, he, Mr. Fillmore, more than once declared that he was "*disturbed by the clanking of the chains on the slaves in the District of Columbia!*" How will the Herald explain that? Mr. Buchanan declared, in his place in the House of Representatives, thirty years ago, that if necessary HE WOULD BUCKLE ON HIS KNAPSACK, AND MARCH TO THE DEFENCE OF THE SOUTH AGAINST THE ABOLITIONISTS. We speak from the record—see "Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates," vol. 2d, 1826, page 2,180. And yet the Herald would have its readers believe that Mr. Buchanan cannot be safely trusted on the question of slavery!

The election of Mr. Fillmore is as certain, if every American will but do his duty, as that the sun will rise to-morrow. *Signal.*

So was the election of Mr. Gilmer certain, but he managed to fall behind some 13,000 votes. Some of the K. N. papers say that that was owing to the "prejudice" and "ignorance" of the people. It was owing to Mr. Gilmer's want of votes, to say nothing of the unpopularity of Mr. Fillmore and the popularity of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The single and simple fact that Mr. Fillmore is a sworn third degree Know Nothing, is sufficient to defeat him.—Tell a man, five years hence, that he was once a Know Nothing, and he will resent it as an insult.

☞ Among the hundreds of old line Whigs of Alabama, who have taken ground for Buchanan, we are gratified to record the name of Isham W. Garrott, Esq., of Perry County. Mr. Garrott, we believe, is a native of Wake County. The Linden (Ala.) Jeffersonian says he is doing noble service for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

MAINE ELECTION.

Portland, Sept. 8.—The general election of this State came off to-day, and was warmly contested. The candidates for Governor were as follows:—Hannibal Hamlin, (Repub.) George Patten, (Whig) and Samuel Wells, (Dem.) Six members of Congress were voted for in addition to the usual State officers. The returns, as far as received, indicate that the State has gone strong for the Republicans. Portland, Bath, Bangor, Augusta, Rockland, and other large town, shows Republican gains over last year, which if carried through the State, will elect Hamlin by over 12,000 majority.

The vote last year stood as follows:

For Merrill, (Repub.) 51,488; for Wells (Dem.) 48,373; for Reid, (Whig.) 10,645.

[A plurality does not elect State officers in Maine. Last year the Whigs united with the Democrats in the Legislature and elected Wells, (Dem.) the present Governor, who was re-nominated by his party. *Reporter.*]

Messrs. Wood and Gilman, Republicans, are elected to Congress in the first and second districts.

[second despatch.]

Portland, Sept. 8, 10 P. M.—Returns from fifty-one towns give Hamlin, Republican, for Governor, 18,400; Wells, Dem., 10,000; Patten, Whig, 2,600.

The vote of Portland stands Hamlin, Repub., 2,488; Wells, Dem., 1,756; Patten, Whig, 358.

Portland, Sept. 9.—167 towns give Hamlin, 40-000, Wells 24,000, and Patten 4,000. Wood and Gilman are certainly elected to Congress. The results in the other districts are not certainly known. Not one Democrat or Whig Senator is elected as far as heard from. The House is largely Republican.

We shall most probably receive further news from Maine before going to press. The Washington Union attaches but little credit to the foregoing, and warns its readers against deceptive telegraphic despatches. The Democratic strongholds in Maine had not been heard from.

Mr. Fillmore, we are told by his friends here, is the strongest candidate next to Fremont in the free States; yet we see no account of Fillmore votes or of a Fillmore party in Maine. The same is true as to Iowa and Vermont. The contest is between the Democrats and black Republicans, the old line Whigs polling a few votes. The truth is, as a general thing black Republicanism has absorbed Know Nothingism in the free States, and thus left Mr. Fillmore without strength even in that quarter; and every one can perceive how weak he is in the South.

One of the "Old Fogies."—William C. Rives, who is at present very active among the "old line Whigs" of Virginia, has been thoroughly exposed by the Washington Star. He applied in person, it seems, not long since, for admission into a Know Nothing Lodge in Alexandria, and was refused admission. He subsequently applied to another Lodge, and was accepted. A meeting was held to initiate him, but he was not forthcoming. He concluded to back out, and was called away from Alexandria rather suddenly. How humiliating it must have been to gentlemen, to be poking about from point to point, seeking a chance to be admitted to the Know Nothing culvert! Mr. Rives is now an "old line Whig," and, like Mr. Nat. Boyden and others we could name in this State, we trust he will remain one. Such persons can best serve their country in a minority.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN!

Quebec, Sept. 9.—The steamer *Canadian* from Liverpool with dates to the 27th ult., arrived to-day.

The *Arabia* had arrived out on the 28th.

The *Canadian* brings the following commercial news:—Cotton unchanged—sales for three days 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs a shade higher. Wheat—better grades stiffer, though not quotably higher; Red, 7 a 9 9d; white, 9 6d a 11 3d. Flour is but little unchanged——Baltimore and Philadelphia brands 30 a 33s; Ohio 33 a 34s 6d; Corn advanced sixpence; white 34 a 35s. Provisions unchanged; ditto money market. Consols for money 95¼ a 95¼.

Corn—Yellow and mixed 33 6d a 34s.

[second dispatch.]

A grand dinner to the Guards was given in Surry gardens on the 25th ult. Two thousand persons were present.

Sir William Temple, Minister to Naples, and Palmerston's only brother, is dead.

A large Chartist meeting has been held at Todmorton, to welcome the return of John Frost, Esq.

Affairs in France are dull. The Emperor and family continue at Barritz. Napoleon is said to be suffering much from diseased liver.

Spain.—"Nothing definite," (stereotyped.) Government has been chiefly occupied appointing new officers for all the civil departments, principally from the Liberal party.

It was announced that a decree would appear in a few days suppressing the whole of the National Guards. That of Madrid has already been disarmed.

In Portugal the bread riots are suppressed. The cholera in Lisbon is declining. A great many arrests by the troops of citizens, had been made, in consequence of the riots.

The arrival of a French Squadron had created much excitement.

The Grape Harvest is a complete failure.

Samuel Medary.—Most heartily do we endorse the following handsome tribute to the veteran leader of the Ohio democracy, which we find in an exchange:

"The old wheel-horse of the Ohio democracy is laboring for the success of correct political principles with a zeal, an energy, and an efficiency that entitle him to the thanks of true-hearted men and women everywhere. At no former period of his long and chequered editorial career has Colonel Medary given such demonstration of his high devotion to the cause of the people as in the present canvass. Mr. Buchanan was not his first choice in the Cincinnati Convention; but no sooner was the nomination made than, casting aside individual preferences, he went into the canvass with the might of a true man who dares and will do all that truth and right may require.

Honor to Samuel Medary! All honor, we say, to the man who, for more than a quarter of a century,

'Amid the battle's rout and reel,
Storms of shot and hedge of steel,'

has carried proudly aloft the standard of the democracy of Ohio. Since he first identified himself with the democratic cause, the party has passed through strange vicissitudes, but whether it rode on swelling waves of glory or struggled through darkness and tempest, his port has ever been the same. Whole squadrons have deserted the democratic ranks in perilous times, as summer soldiers and sunshine patriots are wont to do, but Medary has always stood firm. You know where to find him. You can calculate him like a planet."

Important from Kansas.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—Advices from Kansas to September 5th, say that Lane, with one hundred and fifty men, attacked Tecumseh on the 4th of September, but no particulars are given. Judge Lecompe had issued orders to the marshal to arrest Lane and the other agitators, and Gen. Smith had instructed Col. Cooke at Fort Riley to give all necessary aid to the marshal. Gov. Geary arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, where he met Gov. Shannon on his way down.

A Democratic Procession.

New York Sept. 10.—A tremendous Democratic procession passed through the streets last night. It was five miles long, composed of about 20,000 people, with fifty bands of music, and innumerable banners. The crowd dispersed quietly at midnight.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES.
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw

MARRIED,

In Lenoir county, on the 26th ult., by Rev. Jesse Jones, Mr. John [illegible] to Miss Penelope Ann Hines.

In the town of Woburn, Massachusetts, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, Mr. Peter Coe Cox, of Kinston, N. C., to Martha Ann Wilson, of Woburn; also, by the same, at the same time and place, Leroy C. Cox, M. D., of Kinston, N. C., to Miss Mary Jane Wilson, of Woburn, Mass.

In Granby, Ct., by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Albert Cox, of Kinston, N. C., formerly of So. Hadley Falls, Mass., to Miss Caroline E. Drobie of Granby.

In Onslow county, on the 21st ult., by Harvey Cox, Esq., Mr. John Frances Jones, of Lenoir county, to Miss Jane Cox, daughter of Durance Cox, of Onslow.

In Kinston, on the 24th ult., by Rev. R. A. Reed, Mr. Phillip M. Wright and Miss Julia A. Best, both of Richmond, Virginia.

DIED,

In this City, on the 10th instant, of Typhus fever, after an illness of about three weeks, Jesse L., infant son of B. F. and Susan A. Benton, in the 14th year of his age. The deceased was a mute, and had been a pupil in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum here for nearly three years. He was an intelligent and interesting boy.

*** City papers and Charlotte papers please copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st Sept., 1856:

Avery, G H
Adams, James M
Adcen, Ava
Adams, Mrs Stephen
Adams, A
Blalock, Hugh or John
Baxter, R P
Bowles, Thos G
Brister, Patrick
Brown, Hon Bedford
Barker, Thomas
Beatty, Wm J
Beckham, John H
Burrows, Mary G D
Beasley, W H
Burgess, W W
Brown, Jason P
Bond, J M
Brady, John
Bishop, Geo W
Broadwell, P W
Bosby, Logan
Baker, Miss Martha
Belvin, Vick
Cope, Isaiah
Cox, Nathan
Cresch, P
Cole, James M
Corbett, Warren
Coley, Edmund
Chadwick, S W
Dibble, C B
Davis, F M
Evans, Miss Nancy
Exum, Miss Rebecca
Ferrand, Eugene
Faucett, Henry M
Frensley, J L
Freeman, Nathan B
Grissom, Willie
Griffin, Wm
Griffice, J W
Grady, D J
Griffin, Q A
Green, D F
Griffin, J
Gill, David
Haygood, E B
Herrin, Sarah H
Hayworth, W D
Hunter, J Beverly
Henderson, Franklin
Harrison, Moses B
Hiss, Angelina
Hodge, Mrs. Educy A
Hunt, Wm
Harrison, Chas H
Hinton, Miss Angerora
Howe, John W
Hutchinson, Wm T
Herndon, Lesley
Hill, Nelson
Herald, Ed Bellgious
Haize, J
Hayes, Mrs Anna P
Harrison, Mr H
Johnson, C
Jones, Wm
Jones, B
Jones, Wm
Kelly, Miss Mary
Lewis, Miss Mary
Lewis, Miss Mary
Lewis

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

[Public No. 26.]

AN ACT granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Wisconsin for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, by the way of Portage City to the St. Croix river or lake between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior; and to Bayfield; And also from Fond du Lac on Lake Winnebago southerly to the State line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of said road respectively. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines, or routes of said road are definitely fixed, sold any sections or parts thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent, or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Wisconsin for the use and purpose aforesaid; Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the roads in each case, and selected for and on account of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by any act of Congress for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or in any manner for any purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be necessary to locate the route of railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shal remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until such roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years no further sales shall be made and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law the Postmaster Feveral shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved June 3, 1856

[Public No. 17.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, viz:

SURVEY OF THE COAST

For survy of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For containning the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, fifteen thousand dollars

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars

For repairs and alterations of steamers "Hetzel" and Vixen, and of selling vessels employed in the coast survey, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters, and for mileage and transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided by the quartermaster's department, ten thousand dollars

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlements at the treasury, five thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure

To supply the deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT

For supplying five hundred and eleven light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, cheesecloths, polishing powder, whiting and cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, two hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty- cents

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvements of all the light-houses, and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents

For sea fire of five hundred and forty-three keepers of light-houses and light-beacons and their assistants, including one thousand two hundred dollars for salary of superintendent of supplies on the upper lakes, two hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred dollars

For salaries of fifty-one keepers of light-vessels, twenty-nine thousand and fifty dollars

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of fifty-one light-vessels, one hundred and ninety-four thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and seven thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars

For commissions, at two and a half per ceutum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, one thousand dollars

For completing the light-house near Coffin's Patches, off Dry Bank, on the Florida reef, between Carysfort Reef and Sand Key light-houses, twenty-four thousand one hundred and five dollars and sixty cents

For completing the light-house on Ship shoal, Louisiana, to take the place of the light-vessel at that point, thirty-eight thousand and nineteen dollars and seventy cents

For continuing the construction of the light-house on the rocks called the "Sow and righs," near the entrance to Buzzard's, bay, in Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars

For continuing the construction of the light-house on Minot's Ledge, one of the Cohasset Rocks, Boston bay, Massachusetts, seventy-five thousand dollars

For restoring the bracing, and repairing in juries to the iron screw-pile light-house on Brandywine shoal, by the breaking up of the ice in the Delaware river and bay, seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and three cents

For restoring and repairing beacons, buoys, and spindles destroyed or injured by the breaking up of the ice on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts, in Long Island sound, and in Newark, New York, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays, forty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars

For restoring lost moorings, and repairing injuries to light-vessels, by the breaking up of the ice in Vineyard sound, Boston and Chesapeake bays, fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents

For the erection of a "boarding station" at Pass a l'Outre, in Louisiana, twelve thousand dollars

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's department, five thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents

For enlarging the mint at San Francisco, California, forty-five thousand dollars

For the purchase money agreed by the Secretary of the Interior to be paid, on the part of the United States, for the purchase of a lot and building for the use of the United States courts at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, seventy-eight thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; but said payment is not to be paid until the Attorney General's certificate is produced to the Secretary of the Treasury that a vaild, unencumbered title is become vested in the United States

For the purchase of the lot or parcel of land, with the appurtenances and buildings thereon, belonging to the Band of Pennsylvania, and particularly referred to and described in articles of agreement bearing date the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, for the purposes of a post office in the city of Philadelphia, two hondred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the purchase aforesaid, until the Attorney General of the United States shall give his written opinion in favor of the validity of the tile of said lot or parcel of land

For the purpose of making alterations required in the building hereby authorized to be purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to adapt it to the uses of a post office in the city of Philadelphia, and to furnish the necessary cases and boxes for the same, fifty thousand dollars; that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the President to procure and pay for a site for a building for the accommodation of the United States courts in the city of Baltimore, and to erect thereon a fire-proof building for such purpose, on such plan as the President may approve; and the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for a post office in the said city and the President is hereby authorized, to reconsider to conditional contract heretofore made by him with the Merchants Exchange Company to appoint a Commissioner to whom together with another commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor of Baltimore he shall refer the question of the selection of a site, or site and building for said post office and if said commissioners disagree they shall choose a third and toe said commissioners shall make their decision and submit the same to the President for his approval, and if the President approve their selection his approval shall be final and if he disapproves their selection the whole subject shall be referred by him to Congress at their next session Provided, That no part of the money shall be applied for the erection of such buildings till a contract shall be concluded with responsible parties with detailed plans and estimates, to erect and complete such building according to such plan and estimates and to deliver the same to the United States for or within the sum above appropriated, after paying thereout for the land contracted for by the President under the authority of law for the site of such building

For raising the roof of the marine hospital at Natchez, Mississippi, one thousand five hundred dollars

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase for the United States, the lot in the rear of marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama, six thousand dollars

For the completion of the Marine hospitals at St Mark's Florida, and Galena, Illinois

For St Mark's seveteen thousand dollars

For Galena, twenty-five thousand dollars

For completing the custom house and post office building at Cincinnati, Ohio, with all necessary additions, appendages, and accommodations, thirty five thousand dollars

For fencing and grading the grounds of the marine hospital at St Louis, Missouri, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars

For completing the marine nospital at Evansville Indiana ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary

For annual repairs of marine hospitals twenty thousand dollars

For the continuation of the custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred thousand dollars:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to procure a lease from the Board of Supervisors of Ontario county New York far a court room and post-office at Canandaigua New York, and to furnish the same, twelve thousand dollars

For enclosing and grading the lot, constructing pavements, and cisterns, and introducing gas for the custom-house at Oswego New Yark five thousand dollars

For fencing and grading the grounds, completing and furnishing the custom house at Barnstable Massachnsetts, nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty cents

For bridging the Kenduskeag river on each side of the custom-house at Bangor Maine, from the middle bridge to the lower bridge, five thousand three hundred dollars and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell thhe old custom house and lot at Providence Rhode Island and apply the proceeds thereof to the purchase of land for the enlargement of the site of the custom-house now being constructed at that place; or to exchange said old custom house and lot for land for the enlargement of said site if in the opion of said Secretary it shall be more advantageous

For compensation of the members of the Board of Revisors appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia and to codify the same," twelve thousand dollars: Provided, That the President of the United States shall determine the sum to be received by each member of said board the same not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum to each during his term of service, and that the whole compensation shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated

That the officers of the late surveying and exploring exploring expedition to the China seas and Bheering strait who under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy performed the duties of grades higher than their own respectively, shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of the pay of their own grade, the pay of the grades whose duties they performed respectively, for and during the time they performed the same and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury nos otherwise appropriated

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Henry Woods and to the legal representatives of Samuel Roseburg deceased, the sum of three dollars a day, each, for the services of the said Woods and the said Roseburg in superintending the construction of the building for a custom-house, post office and court-house at Pittsburg Pennsylvania

For completing custom house at Pensacola Florida five thousand dollars in addition to sum already appropriated.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DRY GOODS FOR FALL, 1856.

Exclusively at Wholesale, by

STEVENSON & WEBBELL,

WHO HAVE NOW IN STORE A SUPERB STOCK comprising

FRENCH,
GERMAN,
BRITISH, and
AMERICAN FABRICS,

All of which have been selected with great care and attention by one of the firm at the very lowest cash prices.

A more inviting stock for the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination and judge for themselves of the styles and prices. Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

August 26, 1856. 81—swtf.

The Old North State in '76; Or, Interesting Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character.

CHIEFLY IN THE OLD NORTH STATE, BY THE Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D. Second Series, $1 25.—Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

August 29, 1856. 81—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE County.—In Equity.—Bank of the State of North-Carolina and others vs. Daniel G. Fowle, Trustee, and others

Whereas, the complainants in the above cause have heretofore filed their bill of complaint against Dan'l G. Fowle, Trustee and others, and it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court of Equity for Wake county, that James M. Benedict, James F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina; this, therefore, is to notify the said James M. Benedict, Jas. F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe, defendants in the above entitled cause, to be and appear at our Court of Equity for said county, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my hand, this 16th August, 1856.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

Aug. 18, 1856. 78—w&awtds

☞ Register copy

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAYNE COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.—William K. Lane, Sr., vs. John K. Taylor.—Original attachment returned into Court, levied on the defendants interest in certain lands in the County of Greene.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant, J. K. Taylor, is a non-resident; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for said County of Wayne, at the Court House in Goldsboro', on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer the said plaintiff, or replevy according to law, otherwise the case will be heard *exparte* and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

Witness, W. C. Bryan, Clerk of said Court at office in Goldsboro', the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1856. W. C. BRYAN, Clerk.

August 4, 1856. [Pr. adv. $5,62¾.] 1144—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE County.—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.—John Adams vs. J. J. Ryals and Elizabeth S. Ryals.—Original Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, J. J. Ryals and Elizabeth S. Ryals, have absconded or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendants to come forward and plead or replevy at or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, or the property levied upon will be condemned to the use of the plaintiff's claim.

Witness: John C. Moore, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Raleigh, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1856.

JOHN C. MOORE, Cl'k.

August 11, 1846. 1145—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE County.—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.—Ira Beckwith vs. Elizabeth Ryals.—Original Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Elizabeth S. Ryals, has absconded or so conceals herself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Elizabeth S. Ryals to come forward and plead or replevy at or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, or the property levied upon will be condemned to the use of the plaintiff's claim.

Witness: John C. Moore, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1856 JNO. C. MOORE, Cl'k.

August 11, 1856. 1145—w6w.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.

The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

Contributions to Literature, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.

Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.

Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.

Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 1, 1856. 82—

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw2m.

Valuable Hotel Property for Sale.

OUR ACTING PARTNER (Mr. FINCH) HAVING determind to embark in other pursuits, the proprietors of the Union Hotel, Clarksville, offer that property for sale privately.

Only a brief description of the property will be necessary to attract the notice of those unacquainted with it. The buildings are large and ample for an extensive business, consisting of a large three story brick BUILDING, entirely new, on Main street, beside other buildings in the rear. The stables are new and complete, and the whole premises in good order, the lot in rear almost entirely new, and in a complete state of preparation for immediate use. The purchaser will be at no expense of refitting and repairings. The location is central to the business of Clarksville, and it is the only Hotel convenient to the Roanoke Valley Railroad, which terminates here.

The proprietor might pretty well monopolise the business of the town, getting the full benefit of the travel on the Railroad, of visitors going to and returning from Buffalo Springs, and of all visitors and travellers through the place, beside having a large number of yearly boarders.

It would be unnecessary to detail all the advantages of this property. It is universally regarded by those acquainted with it as the best tavern property anywhere in this section, and any gentleman desiring to embark in this pursuit, cannot fail to *make money* by the investment. Its past career warrants this, without looking to its inevitable future prospects.

Beside the immediate town property, the subscribers have adjoining the town and above the ferry, a small tract of the most valuable RIVER LOW GROUNDS, which they will sell separately or along with the Hotel. This land is as rich as the richest Roanoke bottoms, is free from overflow, and being the only low grounds adjoining the town, will be immensely valuable to any judicious proprietor. The tract comprises *seventy-nine and a half acres.*

This property offers rare inducements to Hotel keepers, and any man wishing to do such business can *make money largely.*

Terms will be accommodating and satisfactory.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*

August 25, 1855. 80—sw4w.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPERS!

A New Southern Literary Journal.

THE EXAMINER.

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS JOURNAL HAS ENTERED UPON ITS SECOND volume, and with its next issue will commence the publication of the ORIGINAL PRIZE TALE, of great literary merit and thrilling interest. This will be followed by *A Series of Original Stories*, written expressly for the columns of the Examiner. These Stories are all from the pens of SOUTHERN WRITERS, and will initiate a new era in Southern periodical literature. We think from arrangements now in progress, that in all future issues of the Examiner, its columns will be furnished with ORIGINAL TALES and NOUVELETTES, equal to any published in literary journals, either North or South.

We have printed a large edition, and will be enabled to supply new subscribers from the commencement of these stories, if orders are sent in early.

The Examiner is printed on a large double sheet of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of reading matter, with very few advertisements.

As a LITERARY JOURNAL, it has already taken a high stand, and with proper encouragement will soon rank among the best in the country.

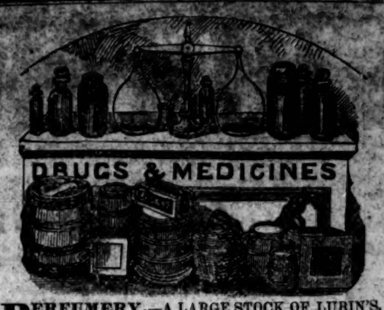
As a POLITICAL JOURNAL, it will ever advocate the Rights, Interests, and Institutions of the South. Besides these features, it will weekly furnish a full summary of news. It will be the aim of the editor to make The Examiner just such a paper as will cause it to be a welcome visitor in every Southern family.

The terms of the Examiner, are *Three Dollars per annum*, payable in all cases in advance. With FIVE THOUSAND subscribers at this price, we will insure to the Southern reading public THE BEST PAPER OF ITS CLASS ever issued at the South. Forward your subscription for the new volume.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with the paper for twenty-five dollars. Address

W. B. JOHNSTON.

Columbia, August 24, 1856. 81—



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Gruss Lines—just received at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.

H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proofs presented.

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WM. D. HAYWOOD, WM. D. COOKE,
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R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

NOW READY

Swaim's Justice---Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*

BY

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L.B

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One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding.

Price, $3 50. Postage, 38 cents.

This day published and for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to L. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 83—swtf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Atrorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States,

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

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By R. G. Horton, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentlemen well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

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The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers

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☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—t.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT.
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

For Sale.

A QUANTITY OF FINE OLD Peach and Apple Brandy. Apply to

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake co., N. C.

August 30, 1856. 1148—w3t.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*

Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.

The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.

WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*

Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.

Sept. 2, 1856. 82—t.

NOTICE.—AT THE LATE AUGUST TERM OF Wake County Court letters of Administration on the estate of the late Catharine Alberti were granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to the estate or having funds or other effects in their hands belonging thereto, are requested to hand them over without delay: And those having claims against the estate are notified to present them duly authenticated according to law for payment.

CHARLES MANLY, Adm'r.

Raleigh, September 2, 1856. 82—t.

IMPORTANT SALE.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, M, THE 1st day of October next, the undersigned will sell before the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot, on the west side of Fayetteville street adjoining the premises of Mrs. Primrose and Mrs. Hardie.

The Lot runs uniformly to Salisbury street, and has on it a very good business house.

☞ Terms Cash.

Q. BUSBEE, Trustee.

Raleigh, September 2, 1856 82—ts

Valuable Land for Sale.

WE WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCtion, on Monday the 15th of September next, on a credit of twelve months, on the premises, the tract of land in Person County, North Carolina, known as the late residence of Joseph Lunsford, dec'd. It is one of the best high land plantations in that section of country containing about 1200 acres, well adapted to the growth of Cord, Wheat, Oats—fine shipping and manufacturing tobacco. A good portion of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation and good repair. There is on the land a good dwelling house, kitchen, and negro houses. Also, cribs, stables, tobacco, barns, and a horse-mill, and wheat-threshing machine under the same roof. Said lands lies on each side of the road leading from High Rock to Oxford, and on the road leading from Roxboro' to Mt